THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

CITY HOTEL,

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Taken Up

By the Subscriber, sometime in the early part of this month, near the Light Boat at the mouth of the River, a CANOE about 19 feet long and 4 feet wide, with mast, sail, sprit, rudder and tiller. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges; otherwise she will be disposed of agreeable to law.

S. Harney.

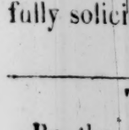
Nov. 14. *Bt*

A. N. HAYDEN

HAVING re-commenced business at his usual stand in this place, takes this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that having on hand a general assortment of Iron, and a good supply of first quality Cast Steel, he is ready to furnish them with any kind of work in his line, viz:—Edge Tools of every description, which he will warrant inferior to none, Vessel and Mill work, Wheel Tires, &c. &c. at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms for cash or corn in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 31. Tt.

WILL BE SOLD



On Saturday the 8th of December, the Plantation whereon the Subscriber now resides, containing one hundred and ten acres, a considerable part of which is under a good state of cultivation. The Dwelling is spacious and comfortable with all necessary out houses, all of which have lately undergon a thorough repair. The situation is a very eligible one for the mercantile business, being in the heart of the most populous part of the county. At the same time will be sold my life estate in three other Tracts of Land; and also my crop of Corn, and other goods and chattles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

George W. Boyd.

Newbegun Creek, Nov. 7. tds.

Books & Stationary.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale the following articles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Murray's Grammar, Exercise, Introduction and Reader—Walker's Dictionary—Dabell's, Pike's, and Jesse's Arithmetics—Cumming's and Morse's Geography and Atlas—Testaments—Bibles—Spelling Books—Copy and Cyphering Books—Copy Plates—Slates, Pencils, Ink and Quills.

An assortment of blank books—Cards—Pocket Books—Memorandum do.—Writing Paper—Rice do.—Rogers' Silver steel Penknives—Pocket do.—Razors and Straps—Shaving boxes—Genuine Naples Soap—Pocket Combs—Tooth Brushes—Lorrillard's Macaboy Snuff—Camphor—Mace—Nutmegs—Cloves—Court Plaster—Shoe Brushes and Blacking. Besides a variety of Fancy Articles.

ALSO,

Johnson's Dagon PLOUGHS.

ALMANACKS

For the year of our Lord

1828.

Wm D. Gordan. *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

Fall and Winter Goods

We have received by the late arrivals from the North a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Blue, black, steel mixt & drab Cloths,
Blue and drab Cassimeres,
Plain black and fig. plain and col'd Bombazettes,
Blue and steel mixt satinets (some very fine,)
Rose, point and duffle Blankets,
White, red, green & yellow Flannels,
Green Baize, heavy drab Kerseys,
Woolen, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery,
Cotton Cambricks, jaconett, mull mull and book Muslins,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Diapers,
A great variety of S fine & common Prints,
Black fig. and plain col'd Canton Crapes and Robes,
Superfine black Nankin Crapes,
Black Bombazine, blk. silk Handkerchiefs,
Yellow, scarlet and flag Silk, do.
Black and col'd Italian Crapes, very fine,
Cambrick and furniture Dimities,
Bleach'd, brown, striped and plaid Domestics,
3-4 and 5-4 indigo checks, cotton Yarn.
HATS—a general assortment of mens' fine beaver and castor hats, 15 doz. wool do. assorted.
SHOES—ladies fine Morocco and prunelle, a large assortment of negroes coarse shoes and bootees and womens' and boys' calf do—and a general assortment of Groceries—all of which have been bought on advantageous terms and are offered for sale at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.

Oct. 24.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

WE will open to-day a package of the above article, among which are some of a superior quality, and will be sold at unusually low prices.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

The Subscribers

Have received per schr. Kitty Flowers, from Norfolk, and Madison's Barge from New-York,

60 bbls. prime and cargo Pork,
70 do. family superfine and fine Flour,
12 do. pippin Apples, &c. &c.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth City, Nov 7.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

Seasonable Useful & Fashionable.

Just received by the schooners Madison's Barge, and Eliza Richmond, from New-York, a large and valuable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. consisting of the following articles:

BLUE, mixture and drab Cloths & Cassimeres,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Swansdown, Velentia and silk Vestings,
Lion Skin, Baize and coarse Woollens,
Irish Linen, black and brown do.
Callicoes, in great variety of patterns, some very beautiful,
Jaconet, Swiss and tamboured muslin Dresses,
Cambricks and muslins of every description and quality,
Worked muslin, Capes, Collars, Prints and Pellerenes.

A general and beautiful assortment of

Silks and Crapes,

Figured and plain Sattin,
Sattin Levantine, French Italian and India Lutestring,
Sarcanetts and Sinchews,
Colored and black Gros de Naples,
Plain and figured Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Figured Mandarine & Nankin crape Robes,
Black and colored Bombazetts, excellent quality,
Crimson, black and plaid Circassians,
Valentia, Russia & cassimere shawls,
Denmark and cotton, do. do.
Silk and crape Shawls—and a great variety of Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Thread and bobinet lace filling and edging,
Lace Veils, Handkerchiefs & Capes,
Ribbands, a general and beautiful assortment,
Elegant Bracelets, waist Bands, Clasps, Breast Pins and fancy Earrings,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Rare point and duffle Blankets.

One case ladies Leghorn HATS, some of which are very fine.

Domestic Goods.

Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirting,
Plaids, Stripes and Checks,
Sattinetts of good quality, very cheap,
Straw Bonnetts, Windsor Chairs,
Shoes, of every description,
Fur and Wool Hats,
Powder and Shot,
Paints, Oil and Glass.

Groceries.

Coffee, Sugar, Spirits, Soap, Candles, Raisins, Flour, Tobacco, Pork, Salt, &c.

ALSO,

Pit and cross cut Saws, Axes, Files, and a general assortment of Cutlery.

Crockery, Glass and stone ware Castings, and a few Casks of Stone Lime. For sale on reasonable terms by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 14.

LOST

On Sunday last, between this place and the branch about two miles from here on the road leading to Newbegun Creek, a gold watch Seal and Key. The finder shall be amply rewarded by leaving them at this office.

Nov. 14. *Bt.*

To Journeymen Taylors.

The Subscriber will give good wages and constant employment to two first rate Journeymen Taylors, if application be made immediately.

Geo. Kellinger.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 14.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

CULTURE OF SILK.

As there is an unusual anxiety pervading the public mind in relating to this interesting subject, we publish the following extracted from the New-York Times. The day is not far distant when the southern section of this country will be as celebrated for the production of silk, as it is at present for the cultivation of cotton, which, with adequate protection, will be converted into fabrics of ornament and use to the total exclusion of foreign silk, and become a valuable article of export. England, with the aid of the magicine "*scientific power*," sends to India silk manufactures, which a few years ago she imported from that country, though compelled to purchase the raw material from other nations—but such is our happy situation, that silk produced by the labor of the south, will be manufactured by the skill and ingenuity of the north, unless our southern neighbors should overcome their prejudices and build manufactories—a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

In a part of New-England where the silk worm has been an object of attention for a longer time than in most parts of the country, the little German settlement on Ebenezer creek, in Georgia, excepted, some new modes of cultivating the mulberry are introduced. I am informed that several of the "silk farmers" sow their seed broad-cast like turnips, in the spring, and in the following season cut the plants with a scythe as soon as the worms begin to eat out of the *cocoons*. This mowing is regularly prosecuted every morning in the quantities wanted, and unless the season be one of a severe drought, the fields will be cut over twice or thrice before the worms begin to wind up.

The advantages stated of this mode are these.

1st. The leaves are gathered with greatly less labor and expense, being cut and taken together like hay or grain.

2d. The leaves are larger and more tender than on the grown tree; and the worms eat with more appetite and produce more silk.

3d. The time of gathering the supply is so short, that the leaves are got with the morning dew upon them, which is deemed, by practical men, to be an essential advantage.

4th. More worms can be supported from a given space of ground, and the mulberries are ready after one season, instead of waiting several years for the formation of an orchard.

My informant, who took pains to make minute inquiries on the spot, stated one instance where the worms tended by one young woman, supplied with leaves in the mode described, produced silk to the value of $400 in one season.

CIDER.

The orchards are bending under the weight of apples, and the time of making cider is near at hand. The general process is understood, but attention to two or three particulars, may greatly increase the liquor. Why does Burlington cider bring, in market, double the price of that made elsewhere?

Use water freely in making every thing sweet and clean before you begin, but very sparingly afterwards.

Put your apples, after being gathered, for a few days in a dry place, exposed to the sun.

Let your casks be perfectly sweet.

See that the straw used be clean and bright. Throw all the rotten, or rotting apples to your pigs. Keep the several sorts of the apples separate; if ground together the cider will not be so good.

When the liquor has undergone sufficient fermentation to throw off the impure matter in it, and while it is yet sweet, take a clean cask, put in it a bucket of cider, set fire to a clean rag that has been dipped in brimstone; let it burn inside the cask so as to fill it with the fumes of the brimstone; shake the cask well, then fill and bung it tight.

This mode is highly recommended to preserve the cider sweet, while it will yet be pure. The crab apple should be more extensively cultivated for cider.—Liquor, delicious as wine, may be made from it. We received from Mr. *Eusebius Townsend*, this summer, a barrel of bottled crab cider far more grateful to the taste, and we are sure, more wholesome, than any other drink that could be used. On opening several of the bottles, the cider foamed and sparkled like Champaign wine.

The apple crop, properly managed, may be very profitable. A small apple orchard below Westchester, two years ago, produced to its owner several hundred dollars.—[*Village Record.*

Internal Improvement.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO VI.

Having explained some of the reasons for commencing and prosecuting a Railroad through our State, it is now proposed to show more particularly the advantages to result to the people individually, whatever may be his situation in different parts of the country. Were it to profit a few only, and not a large proportion of our population this would be so serious and objection, that we might well be met with the inquiry,—"What is this to me? Are all these pains to be taken, and this expenditure of funds incurred, and after all, is a particular part of the country only to be benefited, while I am to remain under the pressure of the same difficulties? If I am to pay my share into the Treasury for a public improvement some of the advantages ought to be enjoyed by me in return. If it be not so, no matter how small a payment you ask, I shall feel myself oppressed for the benefit of another. Let us then examine the object proposed with our eye directed on this difficulty. It is one which has ever presented itself as insurmountable in the improvement of our Rivers and the construction of Canals.—Our Rivers are so numerous, that to provide by taxation for making them all navigable, must be left to some future period, when our population shall be more dense, their wealth increased, and their resources enlarged. To open any one of our larger rivers and dig the canals necessary to make it navigable to a seaport, the whole strength of the State must be concentrated upon it, not for one year only, but perhaps for three or four. In the mean time it is for one portion of the people only, that the expense falls upon the whole, and far the greater part must postpone indefinitely to future time their prospect of sharing in the benefits of such unwieldy plans. We all know that we shall never as a people consent to measures so partial and burdensome. And if the cost of a single river, even were we to direct our attempts upon it with united force, would be more than the people would be reconciled to endure, the expense of improvements upon numbers of them at the same time, would in reality be oppressive in the extreme, amounting to taxation, or else incurring a debt, to which it is visionary to suppose that we should ever submit.

Far different from such a system is the provision of a single Railroad for the accommodation of all the people within a reasonable time. Such a structure calls for not more than one-fourth of the whole sum necessary for the improvement of any one of our important Rivers with the requisite Canals, especially if we would avoid the result of having our commerce terminate in the neighboring States. We shall be required then to show it to be a real and unquestionable truth, that the plan recommended is for the personal interest of each. That it is so to all perfectly alike, it would probably be admitted hardly reasonable to expect, but if all material difficulties shall be removed out of each man's way to a certain and easy market, it is not believed that he will be disposed to swell trivial differences of opportunity into causes of serious objection against that by which his great purpose shall be effected, and his essential interests evidently and completely secured. The following list of places and distances is to put it into the power of every inhabitant of our interior country to determine for himself and his neighbors how nearly they are interested in such a Railroad as is proposed, by showing him the distance of it from his house in a direct line. The list is alphabetical, rendering it easy to find the name of the Courthouse, and several other places in the county in which he lives. From the distances of these in miles, as given in the numbers, he can form a judgment of his own. The letters N and S will shew that the place he finds is north or south of the Railroad.

	Miles.
Allemance Church, Guilford, N.	13
Ashville, Buncombe, S.	22
Beaufort,	0
Bennahan and Cameron, N.	25
Bethany, Stokes, N.	26
Bethany Church, Iredell, N.	3
Bird's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	39
Boon's Ford, Yadkin, S.	0
Brevard's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	27
Carson's, Col. Burke, S.	12
Caswell C. H., N.	41

Catawba Springs, S.	22
Centre Church, Iredell, S.	18
Charlotte, Mecklenburg, S.	38
Chatham, South line of S.	18
Concord Iron Works, Burke, S.	14
Concord, Cabarrus, S.	26
Cross Roads, Randolph,	0
Danbury, N.	40
Dixon, Gen. Lincoln, S.	34
Flint Hill, Rutherford, S.	27
Forney's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	30
Fullenwider, Lincoln, S.	31
Germanton, Stokes, N.	34
Good, Cross Roads, Rutherford, S.	38
Graham's Iron Works, S.	30
Green C. H. N. E.	6
Greensborough, N.	21
Greenville, Pitt, N. E.	22
Grove, Duplin, S. W.	30
Guilford, North line of	32
South line of N.	6
Haywood C. H. S.	50
Henderson, Montgomery, S.	28
Hillsborough, N.	20
Hopewell Church, Mecklenb'rg, S.	30
Island Ford, over Catawba, S.	6
Jone's Ferry, Edw. Haw River,	0
Kinston, Lenior, S. W.	6
Lexington,	0
Lincolnton, S.	25
Louisburg, N.	30
McDowell, Gen. Burke,	0
Montgomery C. H. S.	26
Moore C. H. S.	30
Morganton, S.	7
Narrows of Yadkin, S.	22
Nash C. H. N. E.	27
Newbern,	0
New Garden M. House, Guilf'd N.	18
Old Nation Ford, S.	52
Orange, North line of N.	32
Oxford, Granville, N.	38
Perkins' Iron Works, Stokes, N.	27
Person C. H. N.	42
Pittsborough, Chatham, S.	5
Porter, Col. Rutherford, S.	26
Quaker Meeting H. Cane Creek, Orange, N.	8
Raleigh,	0
Randolph C. H. S.	6
Redfield Ford, Chatham, S.	3
Red House, Caswell, N.	46
Rockford, Surry, N.	31
Rockingham, C. H. N.	40
Rockingham, Richmond, S.	51
Rutherfordton, S.	34
Salem, N.	21
Salisbury, S.	10
Sampson C. H. S. W.	37
Smithfield, S. W.	9
S. Carolina line, Rutherford Co. S.	48
Statesville, Iredell, S.	5
Swanano Gap, S.	12
Tarborough, N. E.	33
Trenton, S. W.	12
Tuckasege Ford, Mecklenburg, S.	38
Virginia line, Ashe Co. N.	48
Wadesborough, Anson, S.	50
Washington, Beaufort, N. E.	26
Waynesborough, S. W.	9
Wilkesborough, N.	21
Williamsborough, Granville, N.	42
Williamston, Martin, N. E.	45

An example will best illustrate the use of this scheme, and render it perfectly easy to every one. A person is supposed to live at Concord in Cabarrus, or in the vicinity of that place. Looking into the list he finds that he will be situated 26 miles south from the Railroad. He knows then that as soon that work shall be completed, let it be said at the end of four or five years, he has at any time only to load his waggon in the evening, to make an early start the next morning, and with a little diligence he will be at the Railroad in the evening of that day. Lines of waggons run daily, receiving and carrying goods on the Railway, regulated in times & distances by law, and therefore responsible for failure, rivalling each other in accommodation and cheapness of conveyance. The least rate at which they travel is with ten tons to a horse, the horses changing every ten or twelve miles, and at four miles an hour night and day. This is to have the goods carried precisely 96 miles in twenty-four hours. We shall be safe in saying it will be 100 miles in that time. Now if one horse and one man or boy can carry ten tons 100 miles in twenty-four hours constantly, it is easy to calculate, and so reduce it to a certainty, that the charge of conveyance from Lexington which is 250 miles, is not more than twenty-five cents and a half. It was intended to spread out this calculation to show the reader to his entire satisfaction the correctness of its principles, and the truth of its result. Our space will not admit of it in the present number, but it is our purpose to give it in the next, believing it to be the wish of every reader that it may be possible to convince him of a result in which if it be undeniable, it is impossible not to see that he is most deeply interested.

If a man live fifty miles from the Railroad, and this is the utmost distance at which any one can be in the back part of the State, except perhaps in Haywood, it will take him two days to arrive at it, and we shall say two to return.

There is some difference between this and being from home a week, a fortnight, three weeks or a month, upon a continual expense, away from his family, his horses after tugging and plunging thro' deep and heavy roads, and drenching rains till their hearts are broken, himself in continual exposure to the weather as it comes, by night and day, till his own is ready to break, to get his produce to an uncertain market, where every article he purchases has its price augmented by a succession of freights, cartages, and storages. He at length returns to his family, and they scarcely know him — How should they? He is emaciated and weather-beaten. His beard is long and black, and full of dirt, because for many days he has not had time to attend to such trifles. His clothes which were new and clean when he left home, are full of mud, and after being washed evidently show that they are nearly fretted out with rough usage. Perhaps he has not thought it worth while to change them through the whole time of his absence. His constitution too,—how much has it suffered and been broken down by this and all the other trips he has taken of the same kind in his lifetime? The wear and tare of his team, his waggon, and his gear, are no small items in the account of expenses by which his profits are reduced. His shoes which are worn out, or spoiled, cost him more than 37 cents all things considered. Yet this is the man you will say, who will forbid, on pain of his displeasure and the loss of his vote, his representative in the Assembly to say for him that he will pay 37 cents a year for five years, to put and end forever, for himself, his children, and the whole country, to this wretched system of marketing. No. I shall reply, this cannot be. Let the remedy for such evils and disadvantages be fully understood, let its efficacy be completely ascertained, and let it appear to be attended with such an expense only as has been stated, so that it shall not be oppressive, and the people in their wisdom and fidelity to themselves will resort to it, and persevere in its application

CARLTON.

Sept. 24, 1827.

Swamp Lands —An act was passed at the last session of our Legislature, directing the Board of Internal Improvements to have surveyed the present year, certain Marshes and Swamps, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of draining them, with a view to their cultivation. To carry these instructions into effect, the Board contracted with an Engineer from New-York, by the name of NASH, who since June last, has surveyed the Swamp lands lying on the head of White Oak River, in the counties of Jones and Onslow; those about Catfish Lake, in Craven county;—those east of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal, in Carteret county; those about Durham's Creek in Beaufort county, and those between the Albermarle and Pamplico Sounds, including the greater parts of the counties of Hyde, Tyrrel and Washington. Mr. Brazier has likewise made a survey of the Big Swamp in Bladen county. The result of these surveys proves, what we have always believed, that North Carolina possesses a mine of wealth in her Swamp Lands, which if rightly managed, may be made a source of great and lasting revenue, to the State. Instead of being the abodes of wild beasts and reptiles and the receptacles of stagnant water which spread disease and death for one third of the year, these Marshes may be converted into fruitful fields, and be made the delightful habitations of man.

But few individuals have any idea of the vast quantity of land in this State comprehended in the term, *Swamp Land*. It is estimated from pretty correct data, that the state owns *one million five hundred thousand acres* of land of this character, and that *nearly a million more*, are owned by individuals! The whole of this, now worse than useless property, is susceptible of effectual reclamation, and at a cost comparatively trifling. Mr. Nash informs us, that he saw reclaimed land in Beaufort county, which had often been three feet under water, producing from 13 to 16 barrels of corn to the acre. This land before it was drained was offered for sale, at *twenty five cents* per acre, and no purchaser could be found. After deducting the expense of cultivation, it will pay the interest of six per cent. upon about $250 per acre. In almost every instance, after draining these Swamps, there remains reposing on the clay bottom, a vegetable compost from eight to 24 inches in thickness.

Mr. Nash mentions a most extraordinary fact, relative to the Swamp Lands between the Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds. He says, this tract of country is surpassed by none in point of fertility, and is of greater extent, *than some of the soverign States of our Union*, and if reclaimed and put under cultivation would support a population of *one hundred thousand inhabitants!*—When under cultivation, these lands not only produce the largest and most luxuriant crops of Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wheat, Potatoes, Hops, Oats, Indigo, &c. but are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Hemp, and to the culture of the Vine and Mulberry. When it is recollected that several hundred thousand dollars are annually sent from this State, for the purchase of Cordage for vessels, for Cotton Bagging, &c. the adaption of this soil for the production of Hemp, is a weighty argument in favor of its reclamation.

Mr. Nash is at present engaged in making a survey of the Dismal Swamp. We anticipate a very interesting Report from him to the Board of Internal Improvements on this subject.—[*Ral. Register.*

Administration Meeting.

IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pasquotank County friendly to the present administration held at the Court-House on the 10th inst. pursuant to previous notice, Gen. WILLIAM GREGORY was called to the chair and Col. Leml. C. Moore was appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed in a very appropriate speech by Isaac N. Lamb, Esq. and on motion Dr. Wm. Martin, Dr. Samuel Mathews, Isaac N. Lamb, Ambrose Knox, Jno. C. Ehringhaus and Charles R. Kinney were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after having retired for a short time reported the following:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—

It is the high and peculiar privilege of every American not only freely to canvass the measures of the government under which he lives, but also to be heard in the choice of the men he would select to administer that government. This, it is believed, would form a sufficient justification for the measures we propose to adopt. Desirous however of shewing to the world that we are not assembled for the mere purpose of exercising a privilege useless to ourselves and unnecessary to the community, we deem it proper to develope the motives by which we are governed and the objects we have in view.

The selection of the first officer in the Republic, is the discharge of a duty which no man in our land, who properly estimates the value of his birth right, can view with unconcern.

In preferring the present incumbent for the next President, we do not hold ourselves out to the world as the supporters of every measure adopted by the administration. So various are the interests of this great nation, that it cannot be expected from human wisdom, so to administer its government as to meet or merit universal approbation.

So long as we believe that our rulers possess the concentrated talents of the nation, and so long as we believe the whole force of their united intellect is directed with a single eye to the happiness and prosperity of the country; we shall be unwilling to change them. This, from a calm and attentive examination of their measures, we do verily believe. It is true indeed that the administration has been assailed with the most rancorous animosity—no charge, which the venom of party malignity or disappointed ambition could suggest, has been left unpreferred. The grossest corruption has been imputed to the two first officers of the government, and if the broad and unsupported assertions of their enemies would establish their guilt, it could no longer be doubted. Had they been thus guilty, the proofs must have existed, and the same evidence which would justify the charge, would have convinced the nation of its truth. But we have seen them court investigation and we have seen their accusers shrink from the contest. We have heard the witnesses to whom they appealed for the truth of the charges, fearlessly and publicly announce their innocence to the world. When those on whom the accusers themselves rely, to estaolish the guilt, utterly deny the charge; and when we reflect that some of these are opposed to the administration and interested by the strong inducement of party excitement to sustain the accusation, we can no longer doubt their innocence—nor can we doubt, that a high minded nation jealous of their liberty but prompt to vindicate the innocent will also acquit them of the charge, and brand the name of their calumniators with deserved opprobrium.

We do not wish to detract from the well earned reputation of that distinguished captain, who is a candidate for the Presidential chair. We admit his important services to our country—we acknowledge with pleasure his claims upon our gratitude; nor do we deny his patriotism. We are not of the number who labor to tarnish his laurels or expose his faults. Whatever they may be, we would willingly draw over them an oblivious veil, and gladly erase from his escutcheon, the errors with which justly, or unjustly, he has been charged. But in our choice of the person to fill that high office, we cannot permit our gratitude for signal services or our admiration of mighty deeds, to mislead our judgment. We cannot consent to yield the claim of superior information, and long tried & faithful civic services, to military achievements. We do not deny that General Jackson has talents to administer the government, but we do say that if he have them, the nation has no evidence of it. His warmest supporters would not consent to rest his claim to our suffrages upon his labors in the senate, or civil acquirements. It cannot be denied, that but for the successful result of the battle of New Orleans, his name would never have been announced as a candidate for so important a trust. For Mr. Adams, we confidently claim the very first rank among the civilians and statesmen of our country. More than twenty years of public service, and the unlimited confidence of three successive Presidents are the proofs we adduce in support of his claims. These are proofs not to be denied and claims not to be disregarded. We believe a peaceful policy, the true one for the nation; and that the qualification of the President should be that of the statesman rather than the warrior.

Wherefore resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the leading measures of the present administration are conformable to the policy adopted by Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and that this meeting will use all laudable means to insure the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, that we respectfully invite the friends of the administration in the several counties in this electoral district to have meetings and appoint delegates to meet in the town of Hertford on 2nd Monday of Feb. 1828, to select some proper person to be placed on the electoral ticket for this district

Resolved, that we invite the co-operation of the friends of the present administration in each electoral district in the State, and that we respectfully recommend, to them the adoption of similar measures.

Resolved, that we invite the correspondence of the several corresponding committees throughout the State.

Resolved, that the following gentlemen be appointed a corresponding committee viz: Joseph Parker, Dr. Wm. Martin, Dr. Saml. Mathews, Isaac N. Lamb, J. C. Ehringhaus, Wm. S. Hinton, jr. Thos. Harvey, Edmund Blount, Addison Whedbee, Lemuel C. Moore, Ambrose Knox, Wm. T. Relfe, Joshua A. Pool, Thos. L. Shannonhouse and Aaron White.

Resolved, that Ambrose Knox, Isaac N. Lamb and Wm. S. Hinton, jr. Esquires, be appointed delegates to meet at Hertford on the 2nd Monday in Feb. next, to carry into effect the second resolution.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth-City Star.

WM. GREGORY, Chairman,
LEML. C. MOORE, Sec'ry.

Snelson, the Bank Robber —A few days since we copied an article from the Richmond Enquirer giving an account of the Robbery of the Bank of Virginia, to the amount of forty thousand dollars, by one Snelson, alias Maxwell, who was employed as the teller of the Bank. It was pretty well understood that this person passed through New York on Wednesday the 24th of October. We now learn, by the means of a letter from Montreal, that Snelson arrived at that place on Sunday the 28th ult. and departed in the steamboat Chambly on Monday evening. On the Wednesday afternoon following, a person arrived in pursuit of him, and the same evening took the steamboat Hercules, for Quebec, where he arrived on Thursday night. Twenty-four hours previous to his arrival, a vessel had sailed for Liverpool, in which Snelson was a passenger.—On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the steamboat Hercules was despatched in pursuit and proceeded nearly to Kamouraska, ninety miles down the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, when it returned, having been unable to overtake the ship, or even to come in sight of her.—The wind was blowing fresh from the westward.

[*N. Y. Post.*

Blanks executed at this Office.

An interesting decision to dealers in *lottery tickets* has taken place before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. It is in substance that the holders of *shares* of lottery tickets, not signed by the managers, cannot recover any portion of a prize drawn to the number of their share from the managers, but must look to the persons who *signed the share*—They, and they only, are liable for the amount to which the prize share may be entitled. This is deserving the attention of those who purchase shares.

Most destructive Fire.—A letter from Mobile states that a fire broke out in that city on the morning of the 21st ult. It originated in Austin's Hotel, in one apartment of which the Post Office was kept. All the important papers and *furniture* of the office was saved. Two thirds of the business part of the city was destroyed, and most of the wharves. Between two & three hundred houses were burnt—damage estimated at one million of dollars.

New-Orleans.—A great meeting of friends of the Administration took place at New Orleans on Saturday evening the 13th ult. at which, the Argus states, "upwards of one thousand persons were present; of which number, probably from thirty to fifty were Jackson men."

There was a heavy snow storm on Wednesday, the 7th inst. in N. Y. At Poughkeepsie the snow fell to the depth of six inches. At Catskill it was about ten inches. At Albany it snowed the whole of Wednesday.

In consequence of the great demand for Mechanics, since the fire at MOBILE, carpenters wages have advanced to *five dollars a day* and even at that price, we understand, it is impossible to engage enough of them.

Among the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of Salem (Mass.) is one of five dollars to a laboring man who can give satisfactory evidence that he has been strictly honest, faithful and sober during three years which he has lived with any family or farmer; and another of one dozen silver spoons, or $5, to that woman, of the same character.

The cause of the conflagration of Niblo's tavern in Petersburg is supposed to have been from the carelessness of some of the servants—All the furniture, except some trifling articles was saved; as were also the contents of the Post Office.—The building was insured to the amount of $35,000.

At the late session of the General Lodge of Vermont, 100 dollars were voted as a donation to the funds of the American Colonization Society; which fund has been since increased by donations, to the amount of 500 dollars, from subordinate Lodges in that State.

Stop the Robbers!

THE shop of WILLIAM B. GREGORY was opened by some villain on Friday night last with a false key, and plundered of the following articles, viz:—one quarter of beef salted the same evening, all of his spirits, one 2 gallon keg and one pint decanter of brandy, one piece of tobacco, half box soap, 6(illegible) segars, half grose pipes, one do. white metal buttons, 30 large ginger cakes, one box best crackers, one and a bushel meal, two-thirds of a barrel of cider, one blue cloth coat, clothes and shoe brush, one pair new calf skin shoes with a pair small silver shoe buckles attached thereto—on the lining of one of the quarters was written the following words—"William B. Gregory's shoes made by Joseph Jimson Elizabeth City price $2." If any person should hear of any of the above articles will give the sufferer information he will take it as a great favor, being only eight weeks to a night, since his house and nearly its contents was consumed by fire.

William B. Gregory

Elizabeth City, Nov 7.

Bolting Cloths.

A few pieces for sale by
WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1827.

To Correspondents.—Some weeks since we received and admitted into our columns a communication over the signature of "Aristides." The object of this writer from his general tenor, and the mildness of his tone, appeared to us to elicit from the public an impartial investigation of the impropriety of the present constitutional mode of electing the Governor of this State; with some remarks touching the political character of Gen James Iredell, who it appears, he understood was to be put in nomination by his friends for that office at the next session of the legislature. Another writer who signs himself "Q," instead of a free and dispassionate discussion of the subject alluded to by Aristides, undertakes to answer him by epithet, sarcasm and abuse. This produced a kind of rejoinder by a writer who calls himself "Tickleme," whose sole object seems to have been to hold, up to public ridicule the *learned* production of Q, scarcely adverting in the slightest manner, to the inquiries of Aristides. Both of these communications (though rather reluctantly we confess) were permitted a place in our columns. The effusion of a fourth writer who subscribes himself "Nick," has now made its appearance. The language is so Satanic in its composition, so like that used by Milton when representing Satan by his subtlety whispering in the ear of Cain while asleep, to raise in his mind a jealousy which ended in the murder of his brother Abel, that we cannot only view him as the enemy of the above named communicants, but of the whole human race. We cannot for our life perceive in its whole contents either sense or meaning, wit or humor. And as it contains nothing whereby to enlighten the understanding or direct the judgment—or in any point of view to elevate the character or respectability of a public journal, Nick will excuse us in refusing him a place *in our paper*; for we are desirous of having as little to do with his *Satanic Majesty* as possible. It may be however, for aught we know, that by his subtlety and his wiles he may sometimes creep into the columns of our journal undiscovered—but when he assails us with so bold a front, and so evidently unmasked as on the present occasion, it is a duty we owe to ourself as well as to our patrons, to confront him and cast him down with a "Luciferian fall--never never more to rise again."

In our paper to-day will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in Camden County last week, favorable to the present Administration. Also a notice to the citizens of Perquimans County for a meeting to be held in the town of Hertford on the 8th of December, to oppose the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. We believe the Administration will receive a strong and respectable support in this section of North-Carolina.—Meetings are becoming so numerous in different parts of the Union, that the limits of our paper will not permit us scarcely to take a summary notice of them.

Agreeably to a request of the citizens of Newbern, a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of this town assembled on Thursday evening last, to take into consideration the subject of improving our navigation at Ocracock. They adopted resolutions appointing a committee of correspondence and two gentlemen as delegates to meet those from other towns at Washington, N. C. to confer as to the most feasible method of carrying into execution the aforesaid improvement.

The Legislature.—Monday last, was the day for the convention of our General Assembly. A new Governor, Comptroller, and Clerk to the Senate are to be chosen this session.

It is a cause of great exultation to the Jackson party that the election in New-York for members of the State Legislature resulted in giving a majority for their favorite. Not so fast gentlemen, if you please—there is yet another election for the Legislature to take place before that for President.

"Aristides" came too late for insertion in this week's paper.

The keel for a vessel of about 130 tons burthen was laid by Mr. John Boushal at his ship yard on Wednesday last.

The Gazette of yesterday says, there have been two new cases of Small Pox in Edenton during the past week, both of which occurred in different parts of the town from that where the other cases were confined. They have been removed out of town.

The Weather.—For two days past the weather has had the appearance of winter. Ice was formed night before last the thickness of a dollar.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING
In Camden County, N. C.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Camden County friendly to the Administration, Joseph Morgan, esq. was called to the chair, and M. S. Lewis, appointed Secretary.

When after a very appropriate speech by Alfred M. Gatlin, esq. the following persons, A. M. Gatlin, H. Bell, Willie McPherson, George Ferebee, Isaac Tillett, Wm. G. Sawyer, Luke G. Lamb and Cor. G. Lamb, were appointed a Committee to draught Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting relative to the object thereof—who, after retiring for a short time, returned and made the following

REPORT:

Whereas we consider the approaching Presidential election as a matter of the first importance to the future liberties of our country, it is meet for the people, in due season, to assemble together and interchange their sentiments, so as to concert measures to defeat the unholy schemes of those who would lead them into slavery under the banners of a distinguished officer of the late army.—The warning voice of history bids the people of every free state to beware of military renown; because it shews them how often their liberties have been trodden drown by men who raised themselves to distinction, by combating against the foreign enemies of their country. It teaches us how often those, who commenced with enthusiasm on the side of the people, have terminated their career by overturning the government and erecting their own on its ruins. The Roman legions were often called in to turn the scale of popular elections in favor of their own distinguished officers.—But why go back to antiquity when we have an instance fresh in the recollection of many here present? Who has forgotten Napoleon Bonaparte, late Emperor of the French, whose conquests of Italy and Egypt, under the Republican banners, enabled him at last to triumph over the people? The principles involved in the contest, in which French liberty was cloven down, are essentially the same as those which regulate the struggle in which we are engaged, at this day, and equally require the aid of every patriot around the standard of the country.—We are firmly persuaded, that the late presidential election and the various incidents growing out of it, are only seized upon, by the opponents of the present administration of the general government, as a convenient means of accomplishing, through the election of General Jackson, the ultimate overthrow of our happy form of government. And we cannot but feel alarmed, when we see the disappointed and discontented fragments of the two great political parties which once divided our country, rallying around the standard of General Jackson; and behold him, with great address and skill manœvreing his forces, so as to command their weight and influence to accomplish his own ambitious designs. In this trying crisis of the republic, it is the duty of every freeman to stand by the future destinies of the country, unawed by the *denunciations* or *persecutions* which the military party of Gen. Jackson have made the order of the day. Therefore

Resolved 1st, That we view with due sensibility the heroic achievements of our brave army and Navy during the late war with Great Britain, and cherish a proper sense of gratitude towards those officers who greatly distinguished themselves in that contest, and gained imperishable renown for their country. But deprecate the elevation of any of them, solely on account of their war-like achievements, to the first office in the gift of a free people.

2. *Resolved*, That the elevation of military over civil men is a dangerous experiment in a Republic and ought to remind every friend of liberty of the reward claimed and obtained, in a sister Republic, by the celebrated conqueror of Italy and Egypt.

3. *Resolved*, That the election of General Andrew Jackson to the Chief Magistracy of these States, would be pregnant with direful consequences to the future liberties of our country, and ought to be opposed by every man who is not prepared to surrender her future destiny to the same calamities which have ultimately overwhelmed all other republics.

4. *Resolved*, That the general tendency and scope of the measures of the present administration of the General Government have been such as to promote the prosperity and happiness of the country: and entitle our present chief magistrate John Quincy Adams, to the unabated confidence and renewed support of these United States.

5. *Resolved*, That it is unwise and impolite to change a long-tried and faithful public servant, merely for the sake of a change, before he shall have completed the term of service prescribed by the example of the father of his country.

Resolved therefore, That we will support by all lawful and honorable means, the re-election of John Q Adams, to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient for those opposed, in this State, to the election of General Jackson, to call county meetings and appoint delegates, to meet at some convenient place, in each electoral District, on the second Monday in February next, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person as an elector for that District, so as to form a general ticket for this State.

Resolved, That A. M. Gatlin, W. G Sawyer, and M. S. Lewis, be appointed delegates from this county, to meet at Hertford in Perquimans county on the second Monday in February next, to nominate, in concert with the delegates which may be sent from the other counties of this electoral District, some suitable person as an elector.

Resolved, That M. S. Lewis, A. M Gatlin, W. G. Sawyer, Geo. Ferebee, W. McPherson, Luke G. Lamb, Cor G. Lamb and Isaac Tillett, be appointed a committee of correspondence to communicate with such other committees as may be formed in other parts of this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth-City Star.

JOSEPH MORGAN, *Chairman.*
M. S. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

Mr. Wood arrived in Petersburg on Sunday evening from the pursuit of Snelson. A board of the Virginia Bank at that place was held; and they forthwith engaged his services to follow Snelson to England. He passed through Richmond again on Monday, to take the Liverpool Packet from New-York on Friday.

Snelson is understood to have carried a large sum in Specie with him, when he sailed at Quebec.

We understand, (says the Richmond Compiler of Saturday) that Doctor Brockenbrough, the President of the Bank of Virginia, has gone to Washington for the purpose of procuring from the Department of State some Documents that may facilitate the pursuit and apprehension of Snelson in England.

The Brig Doris was expected to sail from Baltimore, for Liberia, about the 1st of this month, with from eighty to one hundred emigrants.—Should the funds of the Society justify it, another expedition, with emigrants principally from North Carolina, will be dispatched in the course of a few weeks. The Society of Friends in North Carolina, have liberally offered $250 towards the purchase of a vessel for the Society.

ITEMS.

The Board of Commissioners for settling the claims of citizens of the United States under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, is now in session in this city. The Board consists of LANGDON CHEVES, of Pennsylvania; HENRY SEWALL, of North Carolina; and JAMES PLEASANTS, of Virginia. AARON OGDEN, of New Jersey, is Secretary to the Board.

Washington Journal.

The Mexican Congress has appropriated $15,000 to defray the expenses of Commissioners to examine and report upon the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The Commissioners have not yet left the capital for their place of destination.

It is contemplated to cut a canal from the Rhine to the Danube, and thus to unite the Atlantic with the Black Sea.

The Corporation of Alexandria has subscribed $2500 to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

On Saturday forenoon, a new and beautiful Sloop of War of 22 guns, was launched at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, (Mass.) She is called the FALMOUTH and is considered to be one of the most perfect models of vessels of her class in our Navy.

Blanks for sale at this office.

MARRIED,

At Edenton, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Washington, the Rev. JOHN AVERT, Rector of St. Paul's Church, in Edenton, to Miss ANN, daughter of the late Capt. Ebenezer Paine.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

17th, Schr. Mary Ann, Baum, from N. York in ballast.

" Schr. Lady of the Lake, Thompson, from Beaufort, in ballast.

18th, Schr. Phebe S. Williams, Bennett, from New York, with merchandize to H. Lockwood, I. Fearing, L. C. Moore, H. N. Williams and Wm. S. Hinton, jr.

CLEARED.

16th, Schr. Evergreen, Toll, for Martinique, with shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

DEPARTED.

17th, Sloop Fame, Young, for N York, with shingles by E. A. Sawyer.

19th, Schr. Convoy, Sutton, for Norfolk, with staves by M. Cloff.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop RAVENSCROFT will visit Christ Church in this place on Saturday and Sunday the 8th and 9th of December, when the usual Episcopal Services will be performed and the new Church now being erected will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God.

Nov. 21, 1827.

The Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence in this place on Saturday next, and continue two days, when the new Church now nearly completed will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Freemen of the County of Perquimans will be held in the Court House in the town of Hertford, on the second Saturday in next month, for the purpose of appointing three Delegates to attend a Meeting at this place on the second Monday in February next, composed of Delegates from all the Counties in this Electoral District; whose object will be the nomination of an Elector for this District, to be placed on the ticket opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

At this meeting all those and those only who are opposed to Gen. Jackson, are invited and expected to attend.

BY MANY VOTERS.

Hertford, Nov. 13th 1827.

SCHEME
OF
A LOTTERY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Edenton Academy;
Authorized by an Act of the Legislature of North-Carolina.

Highest Prize.
5,000 Dollars!!

1	prize of	$5,000	$5,000
2	prizes	1,000	2,000
4	prizes	500	2,000
10	prizes	100	1,000
20	prizes	50	1,000
30	prizes	20	600
40	prizes	10	400
1000	prizes	5	5,000
1,107	prizes, amounting to		$17,000
4,000	Tickets at $5 each,		$20,000
	Deduct 15 per cent for the benefit of the Academy,		3,000
	Amount of Prizes,		$17,000

☞ The Managers have thought proper to deduct *at once*, from the gross amount sales of tickets the sum of *Three Thousand Dollars*, (the amount to be appropriated to the benefit of the Academy, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses,) —Therefore the Prizes will be paid without any deduction, thirty days after the drawing; which will commence on the 8th day of January, 1828, and probably be finished in two days—Prizes only to be drawn —those numbers remaining in the wheel will be Blanks.

JAMES NORCOM,
JAMES BOZMAN,
JOHN COX,
WM. R. NORCOM,
J. R. CREECY. } *Managers.*

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by
WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.
November 21, 1827.

PROPOSALS,
For the introduction of the cultivation of the Grape Vine into the United States at a moderate expence.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having planted two Vineyards in New Jersey and Long Island, of 11,000 Grape Vine roots; and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of roots from his father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries in the districts of Bordelais, Dawazan, Clerac, and Buzet, (Departments of Gironde and Lot et Garonne, in France) proposes a subscription which will be closed on the 1st of January next.

Mr. A. Loubat will engage to furnish the subscribers of this vicinity with their Grape Vines before the first of April next, and forward them, free of expense, to Norfolk. The Grape Vine Roots will be three years old, and produce considerable fruits the second year after the time of their being planted; and will be also carefully classed, and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots when transplanted.

The subscribers will designate the quantities and species of Grape Vine Roots which they wish to have; and they will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents each root; for less than 1000 at the rate of 15 cents; for less than 500, 20 cents; and 30 cents for less than 50—to be paid on the delivery of the roots.

Letters will not be received unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at my store, where may be seen a catalogue of the different varieties of vines for sale by Mr. Loubat.

THOS. VAUGHAN, *Agent.*

Fall and Winter Goods.

The Subscriber has just received by the Schr. Eliza Richmond from New-York, his full supply of Goods—consisting in part of the following articles:—

Callicoes, and Cambricks,
Power loom Shirting,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Sattinetts,
4 4 apron Checks,
3 4 and 4-4 plaid Homespun,
Irish Linen and long Lawn,
Book and jackonett Muslins,
Swiss do.
Cotton Diapers,
Sinchews and Levantine,
Bombazine and Bombazetts,
Vestings, regret Plaid,
Grecian Stripes,
Swiss Points and Bands,
Ladies and gentlemens Hose,
Do. do. Gloves,
Spool and floss Cotton,
Cotton and web Suspenders,
Bonnet, belt and cap Ribbands,
Bobinet Laces, Cotton Yarn.

Groceries.

Malaga and Country Wine,
Cogniac Brandy,
Apple do.
N. E. Rum,
Holland and country Gin,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugars,
Soap and Candles,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cheese and Almonds,
Powder and Shot,
Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,
Saltpetre,
Large and small twist Tobacco,
Winter strained Lamp Oil, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for ready pay.

Richard Wyatt.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 21.

For Freight or Charter,

To any port foreign or coastwise, the schooner Lady of the Lake, burthen between 60 and 70 tons, built of the best materials and in fine order. Apply at Capt Pickett's or to the master on board.

Thos. W. Thompson.

Nov. 21, 1827.

RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from Boston and New-York, a general assortment of American and West India Goods, &c. &c.

ALSO.

230 Bushels Potatoes,
300 do Salt.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jr.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 21.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the N Y Christain Advocate.

Happiness.

Ah! where is true happiness found?
The eager pursuit of the mind,
Inspired by its musical sound,
In seeking the object to find.

In the pleasure of sense is it seen,
Which die in the raptured embrace,
And vanish like some nightly dream
Which memory never can trace!

In the grandeur of earthly parade
Her beautiful form is unknown,
Where fashion and folly pervade,
And reign o'er the fancy alone.

A stranger to honor and wealth,
She courts not the palace of kings;
Neither centres in beauty or health,
Nor any of earth's transient things.

In science she might seem to dwell,
But, alas! all the learned well know
That of her they never could tell,
Thro' all the bright paths which they go.

Alas! and where, then, shall we find
This treasure so rear upon earth,
Which every intelligent mind
So eagerly seeks from its birth?

'Tis found with the meek and the just,
Whose hearts are all centered above—
Who make pure religion their trust,
And dwell in that heaven of love.

SONG.

Day breaks on the mountain,
Light breaks on the storm,
The sun from the shower
Comes silent and warm;
But dark is the hour
Of grief on my soul,
There's no morn to awake it,
No beam to console.

The hawk's to his corrai,
The dove's to her nest,
The gray wolf's to greenwood,
The fox to his rest.
But even and morrow
Are wakeful to me,
There's no rest for my sorrow
No sleep for my eye.

O lily of England,
O Ladye my love,
How fair is the sunbeam
Thy bower above!
But bright be thy blossom,
And wreckless thy glee,
And crossed not thy bosom
With sorrow to me.

We have met in delight,
We have deemed ne'er to sever,
We have loved in despair,—
We have parted for ever!
But yet there's a rest
To the mournful is given,
We shall sleep on its breast,
And awake in heaven. ALLAN

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

FLORIAN.

My dear Corinna.—Our friend Eliza Marley was married on the 10th of last month, to Mr Carrol. The kindness with which I have been treated by Mr. Marley has endeared every member of his family to me, and I feel as much interest in Eliza's good fortune, as if she were my sister.—The condition of my health would not permit my being present at the marriage; but as soon as I could ride, I went to Mr. Marley's to see the new married couple. Eliza met me at the gate; I kissed her and gave her my blessing. She appeared more beautiful than ever, and the big drops which filled her eyes as she looked at my pale face, reflected a new lustre over her benevolent countenance. This charming woman, whose studies I have directed for the last two years, and whom both you and myself have instructed in her moral and religious duties, requested me to give her advice for the new course of life on which she had entered; saying that although I was not a married man, I had seen the world and observed attentively the several circumstances which render families happy or miserable; that her father had often told her, he wondered how I knew so much of the condition of married life, and the thousand little things which affect its fate; that he had enjoined upon her to get my advice in writing, and to follow it at least so far as to give it a fair trial. I promised to comply with her request; but told her I should not live to see a fair trial made by her of the advice which I should give. Before I left her father's house, I addressed to her the following letter, and shall address to her two or three more, if I be able to write.

My dear Eliza—I address you as I always have done, notwithstanding you are now married. You ask me "what shall I do to be happy?" I will tell you in a few words; for although our duties be numerous, the observance of a few leading precepts will lead us to the discharge of all of them. In this consists the great excellence of christian morality; a morality which was to regulate the whole duty of man, and yet is summed up in "fearing God and keeping his commandments, loving our neighbours as ourselves, and doing unto others as we wish others would do unto us." These precepts apply to every department of life and I hope your heart has been trained to their influence. But you do not ask me to instruct you in the general principles of moral duty; you ask me to furnish to you a course of conduct for your present condition of life, to tell you how a married woman should act to render herself, her husband and her family happy.

Perfect happiness is not to be found in this world. It is folly to expect it, and I caution you not to cherish hopes upon this point which Providence forbids to be realized. This life is one of trial and discipline to our virture and our feelings, preparatory to a state of better existence hereafter; but while it is our duty not to hope for a happiness which is denied to us, it is no less our duty to strive to obtain that which is within our reach. Yet how few there be, that strive to obtain even that!

The happiness of a married life principally depends upon the good sense of the husband. A woman is subject to a thousand weaknesses, which, in despite of all her religion and philosophy, will affect her temper and conduct. If a husband be a stranger to the weaknesses of your sex, or too perverse to learn them, if he be peevish or irritable, if he aggravate where he should soothe, repulse where he should caress, find fault where he should approve or remain silent, the chances of happiness either for himself or his wife will be few indeed. Your husband is young, but he is well disposed and has a good share of discretion. He will soon learn his duty; he will soon learn how he ought to act, not only in general, but upon trying occasions; and I think you may consider yourself safe upon that score. You wish to know how *you* ought to act. I will tell you in this and in a few other letters which I shall address to you.

In the first place, let it be the constant object of your life to make your self appear lovely in the eyes of your husband. You must bear in mind that there is a difference between the qualities which render a woman *estimable*, and those which render her *lovely*; and that men marry from love, and not from esteem. Your husband will esteem you for your good sense, your prudence, your faithful discharge of the duties of a wife, your patience, fortitude, resignation: but he will love you for something very different from all these; a something which exists in feeling, and which language knows not how to express. There is a mysterious sympathy between lovers, which will for ever remain unintelligible; but what constitutes loveliness in a woman, is an inquiry which you ought to make. It is impossible to enumerate every ingredient in this delicate compound. Purity of character is the foundation of it; and so far as regards a married woman at least, it must be supported by qualities and virtues which are the objects of esteem; for without esteem, love will not last. Let me draw your attention to a few particulars which are indispensable. They relate to your person, your dress and your manners.

As to your person you cannot alter your features, it is true; you cannot make your person other than nature has formed it; but you can at all times be neat and decent in your appearance. Cleanliness is at the head of those qualities which render a woman lovely: if necessary before marriage, it is indispensable afterwards. Love and disgust cannot exist together; and the woman who is inattentive to the cleanliness of her person or dress, will certainly lose in part, if not altogether, the love of her husband, if he be a man of any taste or refinement. Neither the beauty of Venus nor the wisdom of Minerva will compensate for the want of cleanliness in a woman.

As to your dress, let it be neat, conformable with the existing fashion, and suited to your station in life. If you be poor, you can still wear clean clothes. Avoid expensiveness in dress, let your fortune be what it may. A rich dress may attract admiration and gratify your vanity; but it will not increase the love of your husband. Be careful never to let your husband see you in your *dishabille*.

As to your manners, let them be free and easy, polite and clear of affectation. Treat your husband uniformly with politeness, and give to him your entire confidence. But this will not justify him in reading your letters, nor you in reading his. You should not read his letters, although they lie open on his table; and if he be an honorable man, he will rather pluck out his right eye than read yours, unless you hand them to him to read. Farewell.

FLORIAN.

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MISERIES OF PRINTERS.

There is no labour that requires a greater exercise of diligence, both of mind and body, and none more important in its effects upon society, than the labor of those connected with printing; and yet strange as it may seem, there is none less appreciated, more undervalued, or more reluctantly rewarded than this. Of the thousands of persons who read books and newspapers in this country not one in an hundred have a just conception of the labors of a printing-office. A person who comes late at night with an advertisement, marriage or death, after the form is made up, can never be made to believe that the paper must be delayed an hour to accommodate him; and if you refuse, 'tis set down at once to a disobliging disposition. The correspondent who drops in at 10 or 11 to revise a proof of his own manuscript, he imagines it is impossible for any one but himself to do correctly, will scan its beauties for an hour, without being the last aware he is delaying the paper a second; round half a dozen new periods, scratch the margin over so as to leave the whole unintelligible to the proof corrector, and then beg, with perfect composure, that he may see another proof of it in ten minutes! when it will cost at least two hours to comply with his request, which you must either do at the expense of some of your subscribers whose papers must be mailed at 4 o'clock in the morning, or neglect to do it at the risk of losing his good will.

The most of people seem to imagine that a newspaper is got up by a kind of steam process, that it is no great affair after all. A sheet of paper, say they, cost little or nothing, ink is cheap, and as to labor, the printer's *devils* are good for nothing else. On this principle it is that A B and C think they ought to be supplied with a paper *gratis*. It costs nothing, and besides tends to circulate the paper and bring it into notice! Others hold that a printer is bound to put into his paper every sort of advertisement, communication, puff *et id omne genus*, (and all kind of stuff,) whether for public or private good, or no good at all, and if a word of demur is made, you are told it is a very great favor to let you have it instead of another office, and that it helps to make up your paper.

It were useless to speak of that class of people who get their daily political food by sponging on their neighbors who take the paper, until they are finally provoked to stop it to get rid of the annoyance of this infernal system of borrowing; all of which comes upon the poor printers at last. Some people imagine that type never wear out, and we have heard serious enquiries whether it was ever necessay to renew a fount of type? Others have been astonished to learn that the editor ever wrote any thing for the paper, and supposed it was made up of communications sent in gratuitously. Sensible people have often asked who wrote such and such an article, notwithstanding it was under the editorial head. In short, there is no end to this thing. All other trades seem to be understood in some measure by their customers, except the printer's. Other professions and occupations present some instances of the acquisition of wealth, but who ever heard of a *rich* printer or editor?

[*Prov. Journal.*

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GRATITUDE.

Examples of ingratitude check and discourage voluntary benificence: and in this the mischief of ingratitude consists. Nor is the mischief small; for after all is done that can be done towards providing for the public happiness, by prescribing rules of justice, and enforcing the observation of them by penalties or compulsion, much must be left to those offices of kindness, which men remain at liberty to exert or withhold. Now not only the choice of the objects, but the quantity and even the existence of this sort of kindness in the world depends in a great measure, upon the return which it receives; and this is a consideration of general importance.

A second reason for cultivating a grateful temper in ourselves, is the following: The same principle, which is touched with the kindness of a human benefactor, is capable of human benefactor, is capable of being affected by the divine goodness, and of becoming under the influence of that affection, a source of the purest and most exalted virtue. The love of God is the sublimest gratitude. It is a mistake, therefore, to imagine that this virtue is omitted in the Chistian scriptures; for every precept which commands us "to love God, because he first loved us," pre-supposes the principle of gratitude, and directs it to its proper object.

It is impossible to particularize the several expressions of gratitude, in as much as they vary with the character and situation of the benefactor, and with the opportunities of the person obliged: which variety admits of no bounds.

It may be observed, however, that gratitude can never oblige a man to do what is wrong, and what by consequence he is previously obliged not to do. It is no ingratitude to refuse to do, what we cannot reconcile to any apprehensions of our duty; but it is ingratitude and hypocrysy together, to pretend the reason, when it is not the real one, and the frequency of such pretences has bro't this apology for non-compliance with the will of a benefactor into unmerited disgrace.

It has long been accounted a violation of delicacy and generosity to upbrand men with the favors they have received, but it argues a total destitution of both these qualities as well as of formal probity, to take advantage of that ascendency which the conferring of benefits justly creates, to draw or drive those whom we have obliged into mean or dishonest compliances.

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The London papers confirm the intelligence, that Lord Cochrane had captured a Turkish corvette of 28 guns, and a schooner of 16. The Turks had 25 men killed. The action lasted but a moment.

The Greeks suffer from treacherous citizens, as have all other nations in a state of revolution. A conspiracy of Colocotroni for surrendering Napoli to Ibrahim Pacha, for one million of dollars, was detected by Gen. Church, who intercepted some letters of that scoundrel, who escaped the punishment his accomplices have met with, by leaving the place only half an hour before Gen Church's arrival.

Mode of stopping Epistaxis, (bleeding at the nose.)—A young man, 19 years of age, bled from the nose, two days so profusely, that he fainted several times. Mineral acids, ice to the nape of the neck, &c. were tried, but without stopping the flow of blood.—Dr. Bruner was called in on the third day, and he blew up powdered Gum Arabic through a quil—the hemorrhage ceased directly.—[*Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physicial Sciences.*

LOVERS, ATTENTION!

Telegraph.—If a gentleman *wants a wife*, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be *engaged*, he wears it on the second finger; if *married*, on the third; and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is *disengaged*, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if *married*, on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maid. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan or a trinket to a lady with his *left hand*, it is on his part an overture of regard; should she receive with the *left* hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the *right* hand it is a refusal of an offer. Thus by a few single tokens explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed; and through the medium of the telegraph, the most diffident and timid man, may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady; and (in case his offer should be declined) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

A name above every name—When the pious Bishop Beveridge was on his death-bed, he did not know any of his connexions. A minister with whom he had been well acquainted, visited him; and when conducted into his room he said, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know me?" "Who are you?" said the Bishop. Being told who the minister was, he said that did not know him. Another friend came who had been equally well known, and accosted him in a similar manner—"Do you know me, Bishop Beveridge?" "Who are you?" said he. Being told that it was one of his intimate friends, he said, he did not know him. His wife then came to his bed-side, and asked him if he knew *her*. "Who are you?" said he. Being told she was his wife, he said he did not know her.—"Well," said one, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know the Lord Jesus Christ?" "JESUS CHRIST," said he, reviving as if the name had upon him the influence of a charm, "O! yes, I have known Him these forty years. Precious SAVIOUR! HE IS MY ONLY HOPE!"

Gen. Putnam is known to have been decidedly opposed to duelling on principle. It once happened that he grossly affronted a brother officer. The dispute arose at a wine table, and the officer demanded instant reparation. Putnam, being a little elevated, expressed his willingness to accommodate the gentleman with a fight; and it was stipulated that the duel should take place on the following morning, and that they should fight without seconds. At the appointed time, the gentleman went on to the ground, armed with sword and pistols. On entering the field, Putnam, who had taken a stand at the opposite extremity, and at a distance of about thirty rods, levelled his musket, and fired at him. The gentleman now ran towards his antagonist who deliberately proceeded to reload his gun.

"What are you about to do?" exclaimed he—"is this the conduct of an American officer and a man of honour?"

"What am I about to do repeated the General, attending only to the first question; "a pretty question to put to a man whom you intend to murder. I'm about to kill you; and if you don't beat a *retreat in less* time than 'twould take *old Heath* to hang a tory, by heaven you are a gone dog;" at the same time returning his ramrod to its place, and throwing the breech of his gun into the hollow of his shoulder.

This intimation was too unequivocal to be misunderstood; and our valorous duelist turned & fled for dear life.

It is believed that this was the only single combat in which Putnam was ever engaged—a circumstance the more to be wondered at, as he was exceedingly fiery and impetuous in his disposition. However well established his reputation for courage might have been, association with officers of all descriptions, during a war of eight years continuance, must have brought him into situations in which it required a great degree of forbearance to avoid personal combats.—[*Middlesex Gazette.*

New Stove.—The Albany papers speak in high terms of a stove lately invented by Dr. Nott President of Union College, and which is now in use in that city. For elegance and economy, it is said to surpass any before constructed.